

## TWO STEPS MADE

Toward Actual Hostilities, not to Mention the Overt Act

INVOLVED IN THE SUDDEN SEIZURE

Of the Spanish Vessel Buena Ventura by the Gunboat Nashville—The Blockade of Cuba Ordered—The Bill Providing for the Utilization of Volunteer Forces in War Signed by the President—United States Will Not Resort to Privateering—What is Contraband of War.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—There were two further important steps in Washington towards actual hostilities, not to mention the overt act involved in the seizure of the Spanish vessel Buena Ventura, off Key West. The first was the issue by the President of his proclamation announcing to the world a blockade of a number of Cuban ports and the second was the signing by him of the bill providing for the utilization of the volunteer forces in war. Then, in addition, there was a notable retirement from the navy department in the case of Captain Royal B. Bradford, chief of the equipment division. Captain Bradford is not only an officer of high scientific attainment, but is equipped as well in great practical experience in naval matters. Although he has not held his present office long and by custom is entitled to nearly three years of further service, he has become so impatient to join in active service that he has addressed the following letter to the President:

"I respectfully tender my resignation as chief of the bureau of equipment of the navy department. It has been a great pleasure to serve during your administration. In my pending capacity, and I beg to express my thanks for the honor conferred upon me by your appointment to such a responsible office. My resignation is tendered only that I may seek for active service afloat."

Captain Bradford addressed a similar letter to Secretary Long, with the addition of a request to have a command of an active ship. The resignation was accepted and by virtue of his rank as well as to mark the high regard entertained for him by the administration, Captain Bradford will be given one of the best available ships in the navy. The naval authorities welcomed with pleasure the manifestation of patriotism on the part of a distinguished New York citizen, in tendering to the government without compensation, his speedy steam yacht.

No Privateering.

Following up the formalities beginning with the blockade proclamation, the state department this afternoon addressed an identical note to all of the representatives of foreign nations accredited to Washington notifying them of the policy to be pursued by this government in the matter of privateering. The president's proclamation was followed by the sending of cable messages to all American embassies and legations abroad containing the same information in a little more succinct form for presentation to the governments to which they were addressed. The statement was precisely similar in terms to that telegraphed by the Associated Press last Wednesday and its formal adoption by the government as the line of policy to be pursued. The statement was precisely similar in terms to that telegraphed by the Associated Press last Wednesday and its formal adoption by the government as the line of policy to be pursued. The statement was precisely similar in terms to that telegraphed by the Associated Press last Wednesday and its formal adoption by the government as the line of policy to be pursued.

This is notably the case with the medical corps of the army which is likely to be under the immediate necessity of calling for a number of retired officers of that branch of the service. In the navy also it is extremely desirable that the secretary have the power to recall himself of the services of retired officers to replace in the navy yards and stations the younger officers who are needed afloat.

The state department has nearly relinquished its connection with the Cuban blockade, which is practically passed into the hands of the army and navy. Of course, all direct correspondence with Spain has now ceased, but the department has still to perform a number of formal acts required by international law in the exercise of notifying the foreign powers of the conditions under which the United States will conduct the war with Spain.

These will include a notice to all the powers of the world that the United States will refrain from privateering, to respect the goods of neutrals in Spanish bottoms and Spanish goods not contraband in neutral bottoms. Respecting the purpose of the President to refrain from privateering, which formed the subject of some criticism in the senate yesterday, at the hands of Mr. Money, it can be stated the declaration already published was an expression of the personal wish of the president. It is fully realized that the constitution conferred upon Congress the right to issue the letters of marque and reprisal under which the privateers must operate.

But the reasons for abstaining from the practice of this semi-legalized form of piracy are so prudent in the opinion of the administration of this, that it is not doubted Congress will heed the admonition to refrain from exercising that power. Of these reasons, probably sufficient in itself, is that in the event that privateering is recognized by the combatants Spain would be able to inflict damage upon the United States property and to protect itself from destruction, even by privateers.

On the other hand aside from the actual foreign commerce of the United States, the coastwise traffic is of vast importance financially and owing to the enormous length of our coast line, this is peculiarly exposed to interruption and seizure. The United States navy proper may be relied on to protect this commerce from attack by the vessels of the Spanish navy operating a long distance from their base. But it would be a herculean task to undertake to protect the coastwise traffic from the attacks of the forces of the privateers who might swarm under the Spanish flag. Every European port shelters some craft owned by venturesome spirits who would not hesitate for a moment to take their chances as privateers and ask for letters of marque. Without regard to their sympathies in the cause it is not doubted that the majority of these would prefer to take

out Spanish commissions as the commerce of the United States would afford rich pickings for them than to measure Spanish commerce. No secret is made of the conviction that Spain will either willingly or by compulsion, follow our course in refraining from privateering. In fact it is gathered that when the decision was reached by our government as a result of personal inquiries from the British embassy, that England alone stood ready to see to it that Spain did not authorize privateering. Of course all this program is subject to disarrangement during the progress of war.

### THE FIRST CAPTURE

Made by the Nashville—The Gunboat Heads off a Spanish Merchant Steamer Loaded with Lumber.

KEY WEST, Fla., April 23.—2:30 a. m.—Incoming tug reports that the New York has captured a Spanish passenger steamer plying between Havana and Porto Rico. The torpedo fleet is coming in.

KEY WEST, Fla., April 23.—3:30—It is believed here that the prize captured by the flagship New York is the Alphonse XII, the mail steamer due at Havana to-day (not the warship of that name). The Spanish ship tried to run away, but the New York gave chase firing shot after shot until the Spaniard gave up and surrendered.

KEY WEST, April 22.—The United States cruiser Nashville has captured the Spanish ship Buena Ventura of 1,000 tons, having on board a cargo of lumber. She was on her way from the coast of Texas. The cruiser fired a six-pounder and the Spaniard surrendered.

The Nashville towed her prize into this harbor at 11 o'clock this morning.



and put a prize crew on board. Both ships are lying well out in the stream. The news of the capture of the Spaniard set the people of Key West frantic with enthusiasm. All work has been suspended and the docks are crowded with people.

### How It Was Done.

The United States fleet was about twelve miles off Sand Key light this morning at 7, when the Spanish merchantman Buena Ventura, was sighted bound north. The gunboat Nashville ran her down and put a shot across her bow from the four-inch gun on the port side aft, manned by Lieutenant Dillingham. The Spaniard ignored the shot, but another closer to her bows brought her to. A prize crew under Ensign P. Magruder, was put aboard. Captain Lucarraga, in command of her, was astounded. He said he did not know that war had been declared; but when he was informed of the state of affairs, he showed no resistance and accepted the situation philosophically.

The Nashville has taken on stores, and will return to the fleet, carrying Ensign Magruder, who will be relieved by Ensign Carlson, of the Snor. A body of marines is pacing the deck of the Spaniard; and her crew of twenty-eight (not twenty, as previously stated), are lounging about the decks in nonchalant fashion. Not a man is allowed to leave the ship. Captain Maynard will turn the prisoners of war over to the United States district attorney, who will decide the question of their disposition.

The monitor Puritan is taking on coal and water and will sail to join the fleet to-night. On excellent authority, it is reported that the destination of the fleet is Matanzas. On board the flagship is Captain Aranguen, brother of the Brigadier General Nestor Aranguen. He will pilot the fleet to Matanzas. The Cuban pilots went on board last night at 12 o'clock.

The fleet sailed to join the fleet this afternoon. It is believed that one or two ships will be left here at least temporarily.

### NOTHING KNOWN

About the North Atlantic Squadron, but it is believed that it is not yet near Havana.

KEY WEST, Fla., April 22.—Nothing definite is known here to-night as to the whereabouts of the fleet. Most likely it will rendezvous at the Tortugas. It is believed that it is not yet near Havana. Nothing has been heard here of any bombardment, and it is not believed that there has been an attack upon the fortifications, as twenty-four hours' notice would be given by Captain Sampson.

### WAITING ORDERS.

The Flying Squadron is watching and waiting.

PORT MONROE, Va., April 22.—On waiting orders is about all that could be said of the flying squadron early this morning. The routine duties on board were gone through with in the same manner as any other day, the only difference noticeable being that officers were not given leave. Every officer was on board last night and anticipated starting orders. The definite news of the movement of the Key West fleet created little excitement, as it had been anticipated. What seemed chiefly to interest the officers was, whether the Spanish fleet of Spain had moved. It being the general impression that until it does this squadron will not make a move. The stories relating to the detachment of the Massachusetts to any other fleet having been received, it was more peaceful here this morning than yesterday, both as relates to activity on the ships, weather and sea. On shore there was a trifle more excitement.

People sat on the dock string poles and watched eagerly for movements on

## THE BLOCKADE OF THE CUBAN PORTS

PROCLAIMED BY PRESIDENT M'KINLEY.

Pursuant to the Direction of Congress All Northern Ports of the Island of Cuba Are Now Under the Strict Surveillance of the United States Navy.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 22.—The following proclamation announcing a blockade of Cuban ports was issued to-day by the President of the United States:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, By a joint resolution passed by the Congress and approved April 20, 1898, and communicated to the government of Spain, it was demanded that said government at once relinquish its authority and government in the island of Cuba, and withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters; and the President of the United States was directed and empowered to use the entire land and naval forces of the United States and to call into the actual service of the United States the militia of the several states to such extent as might be necessary, to carry said resolution into effect; and

Whereas, In carrying into effect said resolution, the President of the United States deems it necessary to set afoot and maintain a blockade of the north coast of Cuba, including all ports on said coast between Cardenas and Bahia Honda and the port of Cienfuegos, on the south coast of Cuba;

Now, therefore, I, William McKinley, President of the United States, in order to enforce the said resolution, do hereby declare and proclaim that the United States of America have instituted and will maintain a blockade of the north coast of Cuba, including ports on said coast between Cardenas and Bahia Honda, and the port of Cienfuegos, on the south coast of Cuba, aforesaid, in pursuance of the laws of the United States and the law of nations applicable to such cases.

An efficient force will be posted so as to prevent the entrance and exit of vessels from the ports aforesaid. Any neutral vessels approaching any of said ports, or attempting to leave the same, without notice or knowledge of the establishment of such blockade, will be duly warned by the commander of the blockading forces, who will endorse on her register the fact and the date of such warning, where such endorsement was made; and if the vessel shall again attempt to enter any blockaded port she will be captured and sent to the nearest convenient port for such proceedings against her and her cargo as prize as may be deemed advisable.

Neutral vessels lying in any of said ports at the time of the establishment of such blockade will be allowed thirty days to issue therefrom.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this 22d day of April, A. D. 1898, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-second.

WM. MCKINLEY.

By the President:  
JOHN SHERMAN, Secretary of State.

Taylor when the signal to sail was given. But she got into the jagged line next. The other ships of the fleet followed in navy mathematical formation as viewed by the shore spectators. The Mayflower brought up the rear of the parade and was one of the last to fade from view. The torpedo boats did not start until 6 o'clock when most of the fleet was under way, but as if to exhibit the capabilities of their darters, they were soon lost from sight in the forward group.

The monitors Puritan and Terror lay side by side, coaling from a large barge which was being towed by the fleet. Crowded with officers and blue jackets observing the naval pageant. It is believed the two monitors are to follow the rest of the squadron.

Following the floating forts was the fleet of newspaper dispatch boats, numbering about twenty. Three expert Cuban pilots accompanied the fleet.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—There were all sorts of rumors flying at the navy department to-day as to the movements of the flying squadron, but careful inquiry disclosed the fact that so far Commodore Schley has not received his sailing orders.

Even should the department abandon its original intention of maintaining this naval force at Hampton Roads, ready for immediate service at any point on the coast that might be threatened, it is understood that the change will not be made until other provision is made for just such service as that.

To allow Commodore Schley to go to sea on a long cruise, leaving exposed the great cities of the Atlantic coast, would be minus many a brass button, which he left Hampton Roads under the protection of the fleet.

Nearly all of the Fort Sheridan troops were flowers which had been plucked on their coats between Nashville and Chattanooga by admiring ladies, and were minus many a brass button, which he left Hampton Roads under the protection of the fleet.

People sat on the dock string poles and watched eagerly for movements on

now arriving so fast that the railroads are experiencing some difficulty in handling them properly.

By Sunday ten regiments of infantry, besides the cavalry and artillery, may be encamped hereabouts, and on the east slope of Lytle Hill and not far distant from where General Winder, of the Federal forces, was killed during the battle which gives the park its name.

Quartermaster General, says, "It is probable, will also make his headquarters at the grounds to-morrow."

The increased strength of the artillery companies from four to six pieces, which has been ordered, has rendered necessary the purchase of about five hundred horses, and this fact is giving General Lee a great deal of trouble. He spent a great deal of time to-day in an unavailing effort to find suitable animals. About two hundred mules are also required.

Sunday promises to be a gala day at Chickamauga. Every railroad running into Chattanooga, will run excursion trains, some of them from points three hundred miles away.

The hotels are already thronged with strangers and to-day it is next to impossible to hire a horse, mule or bicycle for Sunday.

GLAD HE IS ALIVE.

Minister Woodford's Perilous Journey to the French Frontier—The Train Attacked by the Garlic Eating Canaille of Spain.

BAYONNE, France, April 22.—The farewell of the United States minister, General Stewart L. Woodford, to Spain was in keeping with the dignity he displayed through the crisis. When asked if he had anything to say, he simply raised his hat and said: "Good bye."

The Segovia incident was comparatively unimportant. The students of the military school, in full uniform, packed the depot. They were silent until the train started, when there was an enthusiastic outburst of cheering for Spain and Cuba.

The Valladolid affair, however, threatened to be quite serious. The hands of excited people attempted to invade the railroad station and the twenty civil guards, who accompanied the train, were compelled to form up in front of General Woodford's carriage, with drawn swords, while other civil guards of the local forces, issued from the depot, to protect the train. The guards did everything possible to keep back the mob, whose yells and shrieks resounded on all sides. Stones were thrown at the train and windows were broken. A newspaper man was wounded in the face by broken glass. Sir Charles Hall, the recorder of the city of London, had a narrow escape from being hit by stones and Mr. Montague Hughes Crankshaw, Q. C., had a similar experience.

An Exciting Incident.

General Woodford knew nothing of the disturbances until he reached Toledo. There a sergeant of the civil guard, accompanied by a private detective, boarded the train and demanded that Mr. Joaquin Moreno disembark from the cars. James, the general's colored valet, thereupon awakened General Woodford, who hurriedly dressed, while the train was being explained to him. The general then formally protested, through the medium of the correspondent of the Associated Press, against the attempted interference with his suite, declaring that Mr. Moreno was his private secretary and a British subject. The Spaniards claimed that he was a Spanish subject, but the general refused to give him up to the police and placed himself in the doorway of the compartment in which Mr. Moreno was travelling, declaring he would only surrender the latter if forced to do so.

The minister then asked the correspondent of the Associated Press to explain to the Spaniards that he had placed Mr. Moreno under the protection of the British flag, and that if they took him, it would only be by using personal violence to the United States minister, who proposed to protect Mr. Moreno from the frontier to Madrid.

If an artist had been present at the moment he could have secured material for a striking picture of the gallant general blocking the doorway against the dons, and the smiling encouragement of the British flag.

General Woodford, who was quite handy to him and ready to protect him if an attempt had been made to touch the minister. The picture might have been completed by a reproduction of the grinning feature of James, delighted at the prospect of a brush with the Spaniards.

General Woodford whispered to the correspondent of the Associated Press, who afterwards drew the Spaniards into a room and explained to them the serious nature of their action, and that it might lead to complications with Great Britain. This argument prevailed and the troublesome visitors withdrew.

When San Sebastian was reached Mr. Woodford and Mr. Moreno felt considerably relieved.

A Sample of Spanish Honor.

HENDAYE, Spanish Frontier, April 22.—General Stewart L. Woodford, the United States minister to Spain, accompanied by his staff and others, reached the frontier at 8 o'clock this morning in safety, after some exciting experience. The Spanish police attempted to capture a member of the legion, and at Valladolid the train was attacked. Mr. Moreno was the member of the United States delegation singled out by the Spanish police for capture, on the ground that he is a subject of Spain, but the attempt was frustrated owing to the presence of mind of the minister.

At Valladolid, the United States minister, who was accompanied and escorted by his staff, was met by the Spanish police and the French guards were compelled to protect his carriage with drawn swords. General Woodford, however, slept throughout the disturbance.

The Moreno incident threatened to be serious. The Spanish police made a determined effort to capture Mr. Moreno, but General Woodford stood in the doorway of the train, declaring he should only be removed by force. A detachment of police accompanied the train from Tolosa to San Sebastian, where the police officials left, on seeing that the general was determined to maintain his rights.

At Segovia the students of the military college gathered on the platform, cheering for Spain, and there were several similar incidents at other stopping places.

It was a great relief to the minister's party when the general finally reached French soil, but General Woodford, personally, seemed unconscious of any danger.

PARIS, April 22.—General Stewart L. Woodford, the United States minister to Spain, accompanied by the party with which he left Madrid, arrived in this city at 7:45 o'clock this evening.

## THIS IS IMPORTANT

If the Opinion of the Admiral is of Any Consequence.

HE SAYS SPANISH TORPEDO DESTROYERS

Ought to Have Arrived in Cuban Waters by This Time, and to Have Started to Attack the United States Fleet at Key West—A Mob at Madrid Burns the Stars and Stripes in Front of Sagasta's Residence—And Still Spain Talks About "Honor."

MADRID, April 22.—"In the opinion of Admiral Beranger, the Spanish torpedo boat destroyers ought to have arrived in Cuban waters days ago and to have started to attack the American squadron off the Tortugas. He thinks the Spanish vessels ought to go detached as much as possible in order to subdivide the American squadron and in no event ought they to be obliged to fight forces much superior."

This evening a crowd, six thousand strong, delirious, carrying flags and shouting "Viva Espana," "We want war," and "Down with the Yankees," burned the stars and stripes in front of the residence of Senor Sagasta, the premier, who was accorded an ovation.

The people then went to the residence of M. Patenotre, the French ambassador, and insisted that he should make his appearance, but the French ambassador was not at home.

Conferences between the queen regent and the political leaders have been in progress the whole evening.

THERE WILL BE TROUBLE.

Fast Cruisers of Spain Will Try to Intercept the Steamship Paris' Voyage to this Country.

LONDON, April 22.—The Spanish embassy notified Madrid of the departure of the Paris. Probably fast cruisers from Cadiz will try to intercept her.

LONDON, April 22.—The Daily Mail says: "The Spanish embassy immediately notified the Madrid government of the departure of the Paris and it is believed that fast cruisers from Cadiz and Corunna will try to intercept her."

HAVANA AFFAIRS.

Taking Measures to Avoid a Surprise—No Tenth in Honor That Alfonso XIII was Blown Up.

HAVANA, April 22.—The Chamber of Commerce met in extraordinary session to-day, to take into consideration the state of public affairs and to plan the next measures, in combination with the military authorities to avoid a surprise.

General Arolas, the military governor, has taken supreme charge of the civil government of the city and Senor Brunson, the civil governor, will devote his attention to sanitary precautions.

THERE IS NO FOUNDATION FOR THE RUMOR CIRCULATED IN THE UNITED STATES THAT THE SPANISH CRUISER ALFONSO XIII HAS BEEN BLOWN UP.

THE SAGASTA CABINET

Will be Continued—Patriotic Enthusiasm Relaxed Throughout the Kingdom.

MADRID, April 22.—All the persons who have been consulted by the queen regent have advised a continuance of the Sagasta cabinet. It is probable, however, that the minister of marine, Admiral Bermejo, will insist upon resigning in order to take command of a squadron.

Patriotic enthusiasm reigns throughout Madrid and the Spanish provinces. The queen regent had a long conference to-day with General Weyer and the European minister had frequent conferences with Senor Gullon, the minister for foreign affairs.

The queen regent during the day consulted with Senors Silveira and Romero Robledo, the Conservative leaders. The former said he agreed with the declarations of the Sagasta cabinet to continue in office. The premier on leaving the palace at 2 o'clock this afternoon declared there was absolutely no foundation in the rumors of a cabinet crisis.

Senor Sagasta has received gratifying accounts of the demonstrations in favor of Spain, which have recently taken place in Havana.

The premier during the day announced that the senate will meet to-morrow and the chamber will meet on Monday.

The Conservative organ El Epoca, says Spain will not renounce the right of privateering.

WHAT FOR?

France Would Retire be Careful—Napoleon III Once Went to Mexico.

BREST, France, April 22.—The naval authorities here have received orders that, directly war is declared, between Spain and the United States, the French northern squadron is to be fitted out in constant proximity to the Antilles during hostilities.

A Patriotic Honor.

LONDON, April 22.—It is rumored here that the United States cruiser Torpedo, formerly the Diogenes, founded Tuesday night, in a collision with the bark Albatross.

Here's Richness.

LONDON, April 22.—The Daily Mail to-day displays a New York dispatch with the heading "Scare in America! New York Merchants Closing Their Shops." The dispatch says that many

wealthy New Yorkers are fleeing, fearing that the fleet of the United States will be vanquished and the city bombarded.

WHY THEY REST

At Canary Islands—The Torpedo Fleet Crippled by Their Own Cowardly Engines.

GALVESTON, Texas, April 22.—It is reported by Captain Barnes, of the British steamer Astoria, which arrived here to-day from La Palma, Canary Islands, that the delay of the Spanish torpedo fleet at that place, which was attributed to rough seas, was, in fact, due to the deliberate disabling of the engines by the engineers, who did not want to cross the seas.

Repairs, it was stated, were made by local machinists, as the engineers could not be trusted.

SHERMAN WILL RESIGN

The Duties of the Secretary of State That He Was Never Very Active In—His Health the Cause.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The Post to-morrow will say: There is every reason to believe that Secretary Sherman will resign from the cabinet within the next few days.

It is felt by the friends of the secretary that the present crisis is too severe a tax upon his falling strength and for this reason he will retire to private life. His successor will be Assistant Secretary Day, in all probability, but it can be stated that Judge Day has no desire to remain in public life.

THE PATRIOTIC HOUSE

Rushes Through the Bill Authorizing the President to Call on Volunteers. Says Democrat Was Contested Seat.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The house to-day displayed its enthusiasm for the war upon which the country had entered by rushing through without debate the conference report on the bill authorizing the President to call out the volunteers, agreeing by unanimous consent to take up the army reorganization bill. The measure, which the latter bill is considered imperatively necessary by the war department.

The Patterson-Carmack contested election case was disposed of, the sitting member, Mr. Carmack, being given the seat by a vote of 118 to 118. Several Republicans voted with the Democrats, and many declined to vote. The Democrats were very bitter in their denunciation of Mr. Patterson, who belonged to the contesting party. Both the contestant and contestee addressed the house in their own behalf.

During the brief open session of the senate to-day, the formal announcement of the death of Senator Walcott of Mississippi, was made, and arrangements were perfected, so far as the senate is concerned, for the funeral ceremonies, which are to be held in the senate chamber to-morrow noon. A secret session of two hours was held, during which the conference report on the volunteer bill was agreed to, but no business was done in open session.

WAR TAXES.

The Ways and Means Committee Completes Its Revenue Measure—Will Raise \$100,000,000 Annually.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The Republican members of the ways and means committee completed the war revenue measure to-day and sent it to the printer. It will be gone over again to-morrow and probably submitted to the full committee on Wednesday. Several questions are still open. The bill as now prepared, it is estimated, will raise between \$50,000,000 and \$100,000,000 annually.

The principal decision made to-day was the definite determination not to place a tax upon either of the substitutes proposed for a railroad and other transportation tickets or petroleum. It was decided, however, to place a tax of one cent upon chewing gum and two and four cents upon mineral waters, ginger ale and foreign and native wines. Two cents on plums and four cents on quarts. These additions are made to the stamp tax act of 1866 which is re-enacted with modifications. A tonnage tax which is expected to raise \$2,000,000 is also incorporated in the bill. The addition of 41 per barrel upon beer is expected to raise \$35,000,000. The question of allowing a rebate on beer stamps is still open.

The doubling of the tobacco tax and the provision for a stamp of \$4.50 on cigars are expected to raise \$30,000,000 and the provisions of the stamp tax over \$35,000,000.

Would Prove a Rich Prize.

LAS PALMAS, Canary Islands, April 22.—The Spanish steamer Montezuma, of 2,853 tons, which sailed from Cadiz, on April 10, for Havana, touched here on April 13 and proceeded the same day for Cuba. She had on board a valuable cargo and a number of troops and war material. The troops and war supplies were landed here, the steamer proceeded with much cargo on board for Havana, and should prove to be a rich prize for a United States cruiser.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For Western Pennsylvania, showers; light southerly winds.

For Ohio, cloudy weather with showers; light southerly, shifting to northerly winds.

For West Virginia, cloudy weather with showers; southerly winds.

Local Temperature.

The temperature yesterday as observed by C. Behnen, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets, was as follows:

7 a. m. .... 60 7 p. m. .... 65 9 a. m. .... 60 11 p. m. .... 62 12 m. .... 61 (Weather—Cloudy.)